

Edmonton Bulletin.

VOL. IV.

EDMONTON, ALBERTA, SATURDAY, MAY 19TH, 1883.

No. 29.

LOCAL.

POPLARS have leaved out.
WHEAT sowing is finished.
THE river has risen considerably.
MR. LAMBERT, of Fort Saskatchewan is burning a kiln of lime.

LIGHT rains on Monday and on Tuesday night—just enough to lay the dust.

EVENING service in the Presbyterian church Edmonton now commences at 7 o'clock.

THE frame of the Indian department warehouse is up, and work is proceeding on it.

G. ANDERSON, of the Miners' flat, gaff hooked a sturgeon over four feet in length, last week.

D. McRAE and M. Rowe are burning a lime kiln at the Big Island. They will raft the lime down.

BLEECKER & HAMBLY have removed their law office to McKay & Blake's building on the H.B.C. town plot.

MESSRS. W. F. Bredin, and Mr. McLeod and son, arrived from Winnipeg via Swift Current yesterday afternoon.

THE plans of Deane's and Simpson's survey had not been received by the department at Ottawa on the 7th of April.

TRACKLAYING and grading commenced on the C.P.R. about the middle of April, a month earlier than last year.

F. PAGERIE has leased Jas. McDonald's dwelling on Main street, and will start a restaurant there about the first of June.

W. L. WOOD of the H.B.C., caught five salmon trout, ranging from five to ten pounds in weight, at one haul of the net this week.

WHEAT seeding is over, both at Edmonton, St. Albert and Ft. Saskatchewan, and barley sowing soon will be. The seed time has been most favorable, and grain is growing well, although the weather has been so dry.

THE following is the amount of the furs shipped east by the firm of A. Macdonald & Co. this spring: 31,236 rat, 7 bear, 8 marten, 3 timber wolf, 130 lbs beaver, 8 fisher, 160 mink, 18 lynx, 12 wolverine, 8 fox, 56 prairie wolf, 3 badger, and 6 skunk.

W. R. BRERETON, of the H.B.C., has arrived from Jasper house, where he has been on a trading expedition. He says that the Shuswaps, from the west side of the mountains, report that large quantities of supplies are being distributed along the C.P.R. line from Kamloops to Tete Jaune Cache, and that a large amount is being stored at the cache, where four men are in charge.

GABRIEL LAVALLIER was shot and killed by his nephew, at Red Deer forks, about the middle of April last. Two swans had been noticed near the river, and a nephew of Mr. Lavallier came to him and asked him to help in killing the swans. In order to decoy them so that he could get close enough to shoot them, Mr. Lavallier put a white sheet over his head and crawled in the grass towards the swans. While he was doing this another nephew, who was living close by, also noticed the swans, and taking his uncle for one of them, as he was the nearest, fired at him with a rifle and shot him through the heart, killing him instantly. The body was taken to White Horse plains, Manitoba, Mr. Lavallier's former home, for burial.

JOE MACDONALD arrived from Winnipeg on Saturday, May 12th. His carts arrived with freight for J. A. Macdonald & Co. on the 15th. He reports that there is great activity in railroad matters in Winnipeg. The C.P.R. is to be completed to Calgary by Langdon, Sheppard & Co. in August next, and the same firm have taken a contract from the Manitoba and Northwestern, late the Portage Westbourne and Northwestern, to grade 150 miles of road also during the present season. This will bring the latter road to the west side of the Assiniboine. The Manitoba and Northwestern has unlimited English capital at its back, and a great deal of the stock is held in Winnipeg. Their objective points are Prince Albert, Edmonton and Athabasca landing. They expect to reach the latter place in three years. Their object in striking the Athabasca is to get the benefit of the immense quantities of timber found along its whole course. They mean business. It is also expected that the C.P.R. branches from Moose Jaw and Calgary will be pushed to the Athabasca landing at the earliest possible moment. Winnipeg is not booming as it was last year, although there is a large immigration. Most of these come in large parties, and are ticketed through from Ontario to points west of Winnipeg, principally Brandon, Troy and Moose Jaw. There is a great deal spoken in favor of the Edmonton country, principally, however, in regard to minerals and timber. Holders of high priced town lots are still a little blue.

ELECTION meeting at the Palace hotel, Fort Saskatchewan this evening. The three candidates are expected to be present and express their views.

MAIL arrived on Monday afternoon last, bringing nine bags of mail matter but no news of that lost express. It left at half past four o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, taking 286 through and 75 way letters, the smallest mail that has left the office for over a year. The carrier reports that Battleford was worse flooded at the time he left than ever before.

If you have a vote see that the enumerator puts your name on the list. All males over twenty-one years of age, not being aliens or unenfranchised Indians, who have resided in the district—had their residence or home here—for a year previous to the 15th of March last, and who are householders—persons owning or leasing a house or portion of a house—at the present time are entitled to a vote.

S. CUNNINGHAM arrived from Qu'Appelle on Friday of last week, accompanied by Rev. Pere Gastrie and Emmanuel Patras, a theological student, who will remain at St. Albert. They left Qu'Appelle a few days after Easter, and came with sleighs as far as the South Branch without difficulty. From that point to Battleford there was neither sleighing nor wheeling. They were unable to cross the river at Battleford and turned out on the plains from there with carts, and came up on the south side of Battle river. The streams were so deep near Battle river that they were obliged to keep far out on the plains beyond the woods, and naturally had a very unpleasant time. They crossed Battle river at the Iron creek ford below the elbow, and came to Edmonton by the Hay lakes trail.

ELECTIONS.

Capt. Gagnon, returning officer, has divided this electoral district into three polling divisions, as follows:

No. 1, or Edmonton, comprising townships 52 and 53 in ranges 23 and 24, township 52 and the south half of 53 in ranges 25 and 26, township 52 and the part of township 53 not included in chief Michel's reserve, in range 27, and fractional township 52 and the part of fractional township 53 not included in the same reserve in range 28. The polling for this division will take place at the public school house, Edmonton. J. A. Macrae has been appointed enumerator and deputy returning officer. In a general way the division includes all the settlement on the south side from, and including, Clover bar upwards, and on the north side all the river and adjoining settlements from C. Chable's place upwards.

No. 2, or St. Albert, includes townships 54 and 55 range 24, the north half of township 53 and the whole of 54 and 55 in ranges 25 and 26, the part of township 54 not included in chief Michel's reserve and the whole of 55 in range 27, and fractional township 55 in range 28. The polling will take place at the house of the keeper of the St. Albert bridge. Chas. de Lagordiere has been appointed enumerator and deputy returning officer. This division will take in, besides the St. Albert settlement, some of the settlers on the Horse hill plain and north of the Little mountain, part of those on the St. Albert road, perhaps some of those at Long Lake, and the Sturgeon river settlement as far down as the mill.

No. 3, or Fort Saskatchewan, includes township 52, 54, and 55 in ranges 21 and 22, and townships 54, 55 and 56 in range 23. The polling will take place in McNicol & Chamberlayne's store, Ft. Saskatchewan. W. Chamberlayne has been appointed enumerator and deputy returning officer. This division will include the settlements around Fort Saskatchewan on both sides of the river, as far west as, and inclusive of, C. Chable's place, and that around the Sturgeon river mill.

The enumerators have already commenced work, and it is expected that the voters' lists of the different divisions will be made out and posted up in two places in each division by Thursday next.

The polling will take place at all the polling places on the 29th instant between the hours of 9 a.m. and 5 p.m. The election will be declared at Edmonton by the returning officer on the day following, May 30th.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE.—A span of ponies and double buckboard, one set light double harness, one set heavy double harness, one California saddle, and 200 bushels of potatoes. Apply to W. F. BREDIN, south side.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE.

TENDERS

For the following supplies, to be delivered at the mounted police barracks, at

FORT SASKATCHEWAN,

Will be received by the undersigned up to noon on

MONDAY, JUNE 4TH, 1883.

BEEF, to be delivered as required, in equal proportions of fore and hind quarters, commencing 1st July next, and continuing to 30th June, 1884. 15,000 lbs. (The necks of the cattle slaughtered for beef shall be cut off at the fourth vertebral joint, and the breasts trimmed down. The shanks of fore quarters shall be cut off from three to four inches above the knee joint, and of hind quarters from six to eight inches above the gambrel or hock joint.)

POTATOES, to be delivered on or before 10th October. 6,000 lbs.

OATS, to be delivered one quarter during September, and balance during October. 30,000 lbs.

BRAN, to be delivered in September. 1,000 lbs.

HAY (upland), to be cut in July, and delivered, one quarter during August and balance during September and October. 100 tons.

STRAW, to be delivered during October. 25 tons.

COAL, soft, to be delivered during September and October. 30 tons.

CORDWOOD, dry, to be delivered during September and following months as required. 150 cords.

The person to whom the contract is awarded will be required to furnish satisfactory securities, and to execute such formal contract as may be desired.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

SEV. GAGNON,

Inspector commanding

N.W. mounted police at Fort Saskatchewan.

Mounted police barracks,
Fort Saskatchewan, May 14th, 1883.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE.

TENDERS

For the following supplies, to be delivered at the mounted police barracks at

BATTLEFORD,

Will be received by the undersigned up to noon on 1883.

BEEF, to be delivered as required, in equal proportions of fore and hind quarters, commencing 1st July next, and continuing to 30th June, 1884. 50,000 lbs. (The necks of the cattle slaughtered for beef shall be cut off at the fourth vertebral joint, and the breasts trimmed down. The shanks of fore quarters shall be cut off from three to four inches above the knee joint, and of hind quarters from six to eight inches above the gambrel or hock joint.)

POTATOES, to be delivered on or before 10th October. 15,000 lbs.

OATS, to be delivered one quarter during September and balance during October. 150,000 lbs.

BRAN, to be delivered in September. 3,000 lbs.

HAY (upland), to be cut in July, and delivered, one quarter during August and balance during September and October. 300 tons.

STRAW, to be delivered during October. 50 tons.

COAL, soft, to be delivered during September and October. 100 tons.

CORDWOOD, dry, to be delivered during September and following months as required. 200 cords.

The person to whom the contract is awarded will be required to furnish satisfactory securities, and to execute such formal contract as may be desired.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

W. M. HERCHMER,

Superintendent commanding
N. W. mounted police, Battleford.

Mounted police barracks,
Battleford, 1883.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE.—One team of mules, plow, iron harrow, grindstone, and other farm implements. Apply to C. H. Parlow, at the Methodist parsonage, Edmonton.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.—About eight miles from town, on the Victoria trail, near the Little Mountain. Ten acres broken and twenty acres fenced. Small house and stable. Apply to McKAY & BLAKE, Real Estate Agents.

NOTICE.—All parties indebted to the late firm of Jas. Haly & Co. are hereby notified to pay the amount of their accounts to S. D. Mulkins before June 1st, as he has instructions to sue all parties whose accounts are not paid at that date.

MASONIC.—Saskatchewan Lodge No. 17, G.R.M., A.F. & A.M.—Regular meeting of the above lodge will be held in the Masonic Hall, Edmonton, on Monday, 21st inst., at 7.30 p.m. Visiting brethren cordially invited. By order of the W.M. W. STIFF, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that all horses branded DL on the hip are the property of the Dominion Lands Office, and all parties are warned against having any horses thus branded in their possession unless authorized in writing by a proper officer of the Department of the Interior. E. DEVILLE, Chief Inspector of Government Surveys.

PROFESSIONAL.

DR. H. C. WILSON, Physician & Surgeon. Office first building west of school house, block 6, H.B.Co. reserve, Edmonton.

DR. MUNRO, late House Surgeon Winnipeg General Hospital. Office first door west of Bulletin office, Main st., Edmonton.

JOSEPH V. KILDAHL, Solicitor of the High Court of Judicature in Ireland. Temporary office—Ross' hotel, Edmonton.

JOHN B. McKILLIGAN, Land Broker, Conveyancer, Notary Public, Commissioner in B.R., etc. Office, 306 Main street, Winnipeg.

BLEECKER & HAMBLY, Barristers, Notaries Public, Commissioners for taking Affidavits in Manitoba and Ontario. Office in Villiers & Pearson's old store, Main street, Edmonton.

STUART D. MULKINS, Notary Public and Conveyancer. Coal Claims and Timber Limits located, and general information afforded on application. Thirteen years experience in Manitoba and the North-West. Office first door east of Jasper House, Main street Edmonton, N.W.T.

W. M. STIFF, Real Estate Agent, Accountant and Conveyancer. Property bought and sold on commission, accounts collected, estates managed for non-residents, information furnished to intending settlers. All correspondence promptly attended to. Office in Masonic Hall building, Main st., Edmonton.

BUSINESS.

J. R. BURTON, Carpenter and Contractor. Estimates given. Doors, sash, etc., etc., made to order.

JAMES ROSS, Tinsmith, manufacturer of all kinds of tin, sheet iron and copper wares. Shop on Jasper Avenue, in rear of Methodist Church, Edmonton.

SANDERSON & LOOBY, General Blacksmiths. Horseshoeing a specialty. All kinds of repairing done neatly and quickly. Shop on Main street, Edmonton.

ROBT. D. RICHARDSON, wholesale and retail Bookseller, Stationer, Blank Book Manufacturer and Fine Job Printer. The corner next the post office, Winnipeg.

BANNATYNE & CO., successors to A. G. B. Bannatyne, Wholesale Grocers, and dealers in provisions, wines and liquors. Special attention given to packing goods for the North-West. 383 Main street, Winnipeg.—A. R. J. Bannatyne, Andrew Strang.

JAMES McDONALD, Builder and Contractor. Sash and doors on hand and made to order. Plans and estimates of buildings furnished. Everything done with neatness and despatch. Office and shop, Main st., Edmonton.

CLARKSON & TOLHURST, Merchant Tailors and Gentlemen's Outfitters. A choice assortment of Scotch and English Tweeds always on hand. All orders by mail, accompanied by remittance, will receive prompt attention. No. 223 Main street, Winnipeg.

THE EDMONTON BULLETIN is published every Saturday morning, at the office, Main street, Edmonton. Subscription—One Dollar per quarter (thirteen issues). Advertising Rates—Standing advertisements, fifty cents a line per quarter; transient advertisements, five cents a line each insertion; no advertisement inserted for less than One Dollar. OLIVER & DUNLOP, Proprietors.

EDMONTON BULLETIN, MAY 19, 1883.

THE ELECTIONS.

Election matters are still lively. Nomination day finally settled the question of whom the candidates should be. These are now before the public, and it is for the public to choose which shall be the representative. All have made the same promises to the electors; it now remains for the electors to say which is likely to be the best able and most willing to carry out these promises.

Last week there was every prospect that the struggle would be a bitter one, between the candidates themselves and between the different sections of the community. Matters seem to have taken a decided turn for the better now, and all the present candidates and their friends deprecate any personal animosity, or sectionalism of any kind being introduced. If the contest can be carried through on these grounds it will be one of the strangest that ever took place in Canada, and as creditable as strange. Could every election contest be carried through in the same way, a better class of representatives would rule Canada to-day. It must be admitted that the man and his principles are what should guide the electors in such matters, but it is too often the case that side issues—party, sectional, or religious—are raised, the true issue is lost sight of, and in many cases the inferior man and the worse principle wins. Indeed, as it is invariably the side with the weakest cause which raises these side issues, and in most cases the battle is fought on them alone, it is most frequently the case that the man with the least principle wins the election, to the future disadvantage of his constituents.

Many people consider that an election concerns only the candidates and their immediate friends, and that it makes very little difference to the majority of the electors whether one or the other wins. If this idea is correct it is a mistake to hold elections at all. They cause a considerable loss of time, and generally a great deal of hard feeling, and if this is all to no good purpose it surely would be better to avoid it altogether by having our legislators appointed for life. Some countries are governed one way and some another and there is ample opportunity to judge which is the best form. Great as the disadvantages and faults of the elective system are, few men in Canada at least would declare in favor of its being abolished in favor of that which prevails, say, in China.

If, then elections should be held at all, and representatives chosen, as each and every elector is personally interested in having the best possible choice made, it is his duty to himself, and in his own interest, to even lose a little time and take a little trouble to assist in making that choice, and in making it to his own greatest satisfaction. There is such a thing as a person carrying his interest in election matters too far and losing so much of his own time that no amount of beneficial legislation can make it up to him. But every man must be his own judge in that matter as in his choice of a representative. If it is worth while holding elections at all, it is worth while trying to elect the most suitable man. Whether the office or position to which a person is elected be high or low, having large or small powers, the fact of a majority of his constituents having voted for, and thereby declared their confidence in him, causes him to be considered as their representative in other ways than in his official capacity, and accordingly as he is a man of good or bad principle, of high or low character, he will reflect credit or discredit upon them wherever he may be, however far distant he may be from them. A tree is known by its fruits, and a constituency is judged by its representative. For this reason, if for no other, it is to every man's interest to assist both by vote and influence in electing the candidate whom he considers best fitted for the position.

While sectionalism and the more bitter

class of personal disputes are to be deplored in an election or any other contest, it is only right that each candidate should pass a most critical examination before the jury—that is the electorate—which is to give its verdict upon him at election day. This can best be carried on in the case of each by his opponents, whether candidates or electors, and he who has been subjected to the closest scrutiny and been found wanting in the fewest particulars, certainly has the best certificate of character and ability that can be given him. A man can be judged by his deeds better than by his words, and what he will do in the future can best be predicted from what he has done in the past. Although the personalities and abusive language which usually characterize election meetings cannot be commended in themselves yet they serve to show what manner of men the different candidates and their friends are, showing the strong and weak points of each and their capabilities of standing and returning fire, so to speak. All their wrong doings of the past are held up to the light of day, but if their good points, qualities and capabilities are more numerous than their bad, then all the heat of argument displayed only serves to show those better points and qualities in stronger relief, and as none are perfect, enables the electors to judge, to some extent at least, which averages the highest and therefore is the most suitable man.

The election to be held on the 29th is not to a very high or very important office, but as it is the first election ever held in this region, and the highest and only office within the gift of the people, it is in the last degree important that a representative in the highest and most complete sense of the word should be elected. The powers of the council are very limited at present, and they may be either increased, decreased or altered, at any time. It is impossible for a candidate to pledge himself to any particular course until he knows whether that course will be open to him or not. What is wanted is a man who whether bound by pledges or not can be depended upon to stand by the interests of the district and of the people who inhabit it, without distinction of creed, race, party, or place of residence, through thick and thin, through evil and good report, ably and honorably, as long as he holds the position of their authorized representative. If there is such a one amongst the three candidates let no man who has a vote think the time spent in polling his vote for that candidate lost, but rather that instead of allowing himself to be used to carry out the wishes of others, he is using another to carry out his wishes in an honorable manner and to his own ultimate profit.

OUR DELEGATES.

The delegates who were sent to Ottawa in February last to represent the grievances and present the rights of the people of Edmonton, St. Albert and Ft. Saskatchewan before the government there must be congratulated on the success which has attended their mission, and we may congratulate ourselves on securing at least a portion of our rights and demands. Mr. Maloney, who arrived last Tuesday, brings copies of the reply of the minister of the interior to the memoranda submitted to him by the delegates, embodying the wishes of the people of the three settlements, and although we have not seen the papers spoken of we have Mr. Maloney's assurance that the reply in the most important particulars is as favorable as could be desired.

The first cause of the delegation being sent was the refusal of the government to allow the St. Albert settlement a river survey, although the greater part of the settlement was made before the transfer. This was manifestly unjust in the last degree, and the announcement that a river survey with a two mile limit has been allowed to that settlement must be received with satisfaction by all lovers of fair play, whether interested or not. In this case the request made was granted to the letter, and when the prompt granting of this request on proper representations being made to headquarters is contrasted with the curt, dogmatic replies of the departmental officials to requests formerly made in the ordinary way we must conclude there is a circumlocution office and wheels within wheels at Ottawa as well as at other capitals.

The settlers on the Saskatchewan who took their land shortly after the transfer were already allowed a river survey with a one mile limit, and they asked that they should receive a two mile limit where practicable, and where not practicable a sufficient quantity of land elsewhere to make a total amount of 320 acres. It has not been thought advisable to grant a two mile limit, but those who have not 320 acres within the one mile limit are allowed to pre-empt a sufficient quantity to make up that amount on adjoining government land, or elsewhere. Considering that the one mile limit had already been surveyed this is probably all that could be expected. At any rate, it is a great improvement over what was understood to be the condition of affairs previously, and shows that instead of sitting still and allowing wrong to be perpetrated it is better to get up and do something to make the wrong right.

The most burning question of all, and the one which was most likely to bring on red-hot trouble at any moment, was that of the rights of squatters before survey on the colonization societies' land and other odd sections throughout the country, and coupled with that was the question of the pre-emption rights of all settlers before survey, whether on odd or even sections. It was known that the government had positively sold the odd sections within the four most thickly settled townships to a company and declared all odd sections reserved from settlement, and nothing remained so far as was known to begin a first-class fight but for the land company or any other purchaser to attempt to take possession of land occupied by a squatter, that is a squatter before survey. They had gone on the land as bona fide settlers in good faith, and did not propose to be turned off by anyone or for anything. The news that these men are to receive their homesteads and pre-emptions, whether on odd or even sections, although such might have been the intention of the government from the first, will certainly lift a weight from many a settler's mind, and indeed from the mind of every man who is interested in the country and knows the danger and trouble that would have followed an opposite course. The rights of the three classes of settlers to their lands were the main questions, and that a favorable answer has been received upon them—if nothing else had been done—is sufficient to constitute the mission a success.

A land office and registry office are to be established and a resident stipendiary magistrate appointed, whether altogether at the request of the delegates or not we cannot say, but certainly all are necessary and if properly conducted will be beneficial to the district and the community inhabiting it.

The requests that settlers should be allowed to cut timber for their own use on government land free of dues, and to be allowed to cut dry wood for use or sale free also, have been refused. Not because the delegates did not urge the matter, nor because the requests were not perfectly legitimate, but because the officials would not understand that the timber question in this region was on a different footing from that upon which it was in other parts of the territories. The wood lot system is to be adopted here as elsewhere throughout the territories, as soon as the surveys are approved, and although this is a system against which no great objections can be urged, it is not altogether necessary or expedient to tie people down to use only off their own wood lots in the present condition of this country. The objection against allowing dry wood to be cut free of dues—that if people were allowed to take dry wood they would take green also—is altogether silly. A man does not take dry wood for the same purpose for which he requires green. The dry wood is for immediate use for burning while the green wood is either for fencing, building, or for use as firewood during the succeeding season. It might as justly be urged against granting a man a permit to cut green wood that he might cut more than his permit allowed, and that therefore he should not be allowed to cut any at all. Indeed, a man who has a permit to cut a certain amount of green wood is much more likely to cut a little over that amount than a man who wants dry wood is to cut that which is not dry. Two weeks ago thousands of cords of dry wood were burned by a prairie and forest fire which indeed is running yet, and killing

tens of thousands of cords of green wood. Ninety per cent. of the firing used in this settlement is dry wood, and it is outrageous that the fuel which is likely to be swept out of existence any day without being turned to the advantage of any one should be debarred from the use of the settlers except by the payment of dues to the government, when it is positively of no value to the government or anyone else but the settler. A more dog-in-the-manger policy it is impossible to conceive.

The Indian reserve on the south side, near Edmonton, is not to be removed, although it is not finally located, on the grounds that the government cannot break faith with the Indians, and that if they were removed elsewhere a demand might shortly arise to have them moved again. So far as known the government were not asked to break faith with the Indians. The way the matter stands is simply this. The Indians were allowed to choose the location of their reserves and this band chose to take their reserve near Edmonton. Indeed, at one time they proposed to include the H.B.C. fort and town in it. This land is of no more value to them than any other similar land except as a matter of speculation, being near a prospective city. It is not of nearly as much value to the Indians for this purpose as it would be to other people. Therefore, as the government is supposed to represent the people, it would be in the popular interest to give the Indians a fair compensation, arranged by mutual agreement, for the location and allow them to take an equal or greater quantity of land elsewhere. It will come to this sometime, and the sooner the arrangement is made the better the terms will be upon which the government can secure it. As to the objection that the reserve might have to be changed again to accommodate another city, it is only necessary to remark that cities do not grow like mushrooms—so many of them or as quickly—as probably the Indian commissioner will realize before he is through with Regina. If the reserve were removed to the vicinity of that city no doubt it would be perfectly safe. But it is hardly likely the Indians would go; they know better.

It was hardly expected that our prayers to have the colonization company sent sky high would be listened to. Blessed are they that expect little for they shall not be disappointed. It seems that the grant has passed into the hands of that terrible "innocent third party," from whom it is almost impossible for the party of the first part to get anything back. The government is considering the matter, however. The Scottish and Canadian land company now hold the fort, and we beg to transfer our allegiance (?) from the Edmonton and Saskatchewan to the former company with all that the transfer implies. The grant was wrong, and until the wrong is made right it is the duty which the settlers of this district, whether inside or outside of its limits, owe to themselves to oppose it. With right, and other favorable circumstances, on their side they may yet win.

The three most important requests entrusted to the care of the delegates have been granted three minor ones have also been granted, and four, including that for representation in the Canadian parliament, have been refused. Taken altogether the mission must be allowed to have been a decided success, far surpassing the most sanguine expectations, although not the hopes, of the delegates and those who sent them. Credit is due to the government at Ottawa for so promptly and fully acceding to the main requests when proper representations were made to them, and great credit is due to Rev. H. Leduc and Mr. Maloney for having pushed those representations so successfully. Delegations to Ottawa are generally unmitigated frauds, but the success of this one shows what can be accomplished when the delegate has a good cause, the necessary position, energy and ability, and his heart set upon his work.

A subscription list is being circulated to raise a fund to assist in repairing the loss by fire lately suffered by the Messrs. Long, of Sturgeon river. The matter is being taken up with hearty good feeling by the community. As there is no such thing as fire insurance here, it is only right that people should assist each other in such cases.

Mr. McNAUGHTON, of the H.B.Co. land department, is expected here shortly to settle matters in regard to lots on the H.B.Co. town plot.

NOMINATION.

Upwards of one hundred people attended the nomination of candidates for membership in the North West council, held in the public school house, Edmonton, on Tuesday last. Although the present is the most busy season of the year a considerable number from St. Albert, Sturgeon river and Ft. Saskatchewan were present, but not nearly so many as would have been in a less hurried time. The hours of nomination from twelve until two o'clock were occupied by the crowd amusing themselves both inside and outside the building as suited them best; principally in arguing the point, generally in a mild manner, however. Capt. Gagnon, returning officer, received the nomination papers at the teacher's desk. At two o'clock he declared the nominations closed, and announced that the following had been made in due form: F. Lamoureux, by J. Reid, P. Heinicke, J. B. Beaupre, L. Grandbois, and P. Bourque; S. D. Mulkins, by D. Ross, A. D. Patton, M. McCauley and E. Looby; F. Oliver, by D. R. Fraser, J. Brown, Jas. McDonald, A. Cameron, J. Bourque, T. Hourston. He then called for a show of hands in favor of the different candidates, which resulted apparently in favor of Oliver. Messrs. Mulkins and Lamoureux demanded a poll, which was appointed to take place on the 29th inst., according to announcement to be made.

On the returning officer retiring Jas. McDonald was appointed chairman of the meeting and J. A. Petrie, secretary. It was decided that the candidates should be called upon to speak in the order in which they were nominated.

F. Lamoureux said he had only a few remarks to make. If returned he would do all in his power to aid in the progress of the district. It had been suggested by some that he would only work in the interests of Fort Saskatchewan. He would not do so but would work in every way for the advancement of the district as a whole, not of any particular part of it. He had no great ability but would work for the benefit of the country and people as he had done in the past. He did not think that any one could do much, and he thought he could do as well as the rest. At any rate he would do as well as he could in the matter.

S. D. Mulkins said that he would not detain the meeting long. He proposed to visit the different settlements in the district and hold meetings before election day. The main questions before the people were those of schools and roads. He would do all he could in the way of securing aid to schools and in the improvement of the roads. In doing this he would not attempt to forward the interests of one part of the district more than another. The delegation which had been sent to Ottawa had gained all or almost all the requirements asked for. There was only one thing he desired to speak about. He did not think that the representative to be sent to Regina should be too bitter against the government. Some had said of this contest that it had nothing to do with the general government, and that it did not matter whether a man supported or opposed the party in power. He thought it mattered a great deal. All the money we obtained came from the general government and it was useless to send any one who would go in direct opposition to the powers that be.

The proceedings were varied at this point by a first class dog fight in the school room. So far as learned no money changed hands on the result. Both dogs were kicked out and quiet reigned once more.

F. Oliver said that in regard to schools, roads, bridges and public improvements generally the three candidates stood upon a common platform. They all desired that the schools should be aided, roads improved, and the whole district assisted as much as was possible with the limited means at the disposal of the council. All made the same promises to work for the district as a whole, not for any one part. He agreed with Mr. Mulkins that a man who was in direct opposition to the government should not be sent to Regina, as he might allow himself to be blinded by prejudice as to what were the true interests of his constituents. It was not for him to put forward his own claims upon the consideration of the electors or to point out the defects of his rivals. All were well known to the electors and it was for them to say on the 29th which they desired should represent them. He had spoken at a former meeting of the limited powers of the council, and of some of the matters within their jurisdiction. He desired to say a little in regard to a law affecting absconding debtors. There was a law on the subject at present, and whether it was good or bad in itself it had not worked advantageously. On several occasions lately responsible men had suffered loss through parties who were indebted to them leaving the country altogether. Their creditors had no power to stop them. While he would be sorry to see a law that would press heavily upon any honest man no matter how poor, he thought that when a man deliberately contracted a debt which he had no prospect of paying, and showed his intention not to attempt to pay by leaving or attempting to leave the country, he placed himself in the position of a swindler and should be treated as such. It had been

definitely settled that the half breeds resident in the North West on the 15th of July, 1870, should receive land or scrip as those of Red river had, but the time at which it was to be given and the amount each was to receive was not settled. He would render all the assistance in his power towards securing to each one his rightful share. And whether any settler was old or new, in river or in township survey, in the one part of the district or the other his efforts would be directed towards securing for him that which was his by right—no more and no less.

H. Bleecker said that he was a supporter of Mr. Mulkins and therefore against Mr. Oliver, and he would proceed to show from the columns of his own paper why the latter was not a fit and proper person to send to represent this district in Regina. Mr. Oliver was against everyone in authority. He had abused the public men of the country from the governor general down to the postmaster. If his paper had been of any weight or had been read by members of the government, he would have been prosecuted for libel. On the night of the previous meeting he had attempted to read North West law but had not found the book that contained the law, which was the little blue book he held in his hand. If such a man were sent no notice would be taken of him by the other members of the council. Mr. Mulkins was respected here in Edmonton, much more so than Mr. Oliver; he had friends in Regina, he had friends in Ottawa. He could secure us what we desired when the other man would not receive a hearing. He would prove from the BULLETIN that Mr. Oliver had abused the government in the strongest language. He then read extracts from that paper which spoke of the syndicate in somewhat pointed language, to show that Mr. Oliver desired the destruction of the C.P.R. and the North West in general. Others in regard to the land speculations allowed by government, and accused Mr. Oliver of being a speculative squatter himself, and of selling town lots on land held by squatter's right at \$150 apiece. And another in regard to Indian commissioner Dewdney which accused him of being likely to precipitate an Indian war by his conduct. This reading was greeted with cries of "True!" from all parts of the room. The speaker said that certainly Mr. Dewdney had made mistakes, and he did not wish to dispute the truth of the statement, but he wished the electors to remember that it was from this man, by his cheque, we would get whatever funds we might receive, as a favor, and he thought it would be unreasonable to send Mr. Dewdney's bitterest enemy to ask favors at his hands. He had always understood that Mr. Oliver was a prohibitionist, but at a meeting a few nights ago he said he was in favor of the present liquor law. By this law we could get as much liquor as we wanted. The only difference between the present and an ordinary license law was that instead of buying liquor here we were obliged to buy it in Winnipeg, and people here were thereby debarred from making money out of the sale of it. Mr. Oliver was inconsistent. He had changed his opinion in order to catch votes. He was inconsistent in politics, on the liquor question, in everything, and in no way as well fitted to represent this district in Regina as the speaker's friend Mr. Mulkins.

Rev. C. Scollen said that he came to this meeting as a neutral, and was still so. It was not the part of the clergy to enter into an election contest as partisans, but as he had a vote, and as Mr. Bleecker, who had no vote, had addressed the meeting at such great length he also would ask the privilege of saying a few words.

Mr. Bleecker said he had a vote.

The speaker continued—He understood Mr. Bleecker had desired to become a candidate in this contest, but had not the necessary qualification.

Mr. Bleecker said that no qualification was necessary in order to become a candidate.

The speaker continued—He had been mistaken and must ask to be excused. He thought it was a mistake to import hard feelings into this election matter and hoped what he had to say would be taken in good part. Editors, he said, should be allowed some license in their expressions. They all liked to read the BULLETIN, and he thought it had been a benefit to the country. Of course Mr. Oliver could not be expected to know as much about law as Mr. Bleecker, and it was just as well. We did not want lawyers in the council. Mr. Bleecker had said that we should elect a man who would secure us favors from the government. Perhaps he considered that the power now given us to elect a member to the council was a favor. The speaker did not consider it a favor but a right, and he thought our member should be sent not to ask favors but to demand rights. He did not consider that the money we should receive, whether much or little, was Mr. Dewdney's. It had been raised by taxes on the people of the whole of Canada, and had been voted by their representatives for expenditure in the North West. It was ours, not Mr. Dewdney's. No matter who was elected a member of the council, if he should not be well received by the other members the insult would not be to him so much as to us who had sent him. He had a vote but he had not told any of the candidates to which

one he would give it. There were two classes of candidates for whom he would never vote. Of the one was a man who would vote blindly for his party, and of the other was a man who would sell his vote for any consideration.

F. Oliver said that as a lengthy and violent attack had been made upon him he would ask the indulgence of the meeting for a few minutes. The gentleman who had attacked him had done so on the excuse that he was a friend and supporter of Mr. Mulkins. Mr. George Gagnon had something to say on that point.

G. Gagnon said that a week or two ago, as himself, his hired man and Mr. Bleecker were riding together in a buggy, they began to talk about the election. Mr. Bleecker spoke against Mr. Oliver and the speaker in favor of him. At last the speaker said if Mr. Bleecker would bring out a better man than Oliver he would vote for him, at the same time asking if he thought that Mulkins was a better man. Mr. Bleecker replied that much as he disliked Oliver, if only he and Mulkins ran he would, much against his will, be compelled to vote for him, as he considered that if Mr. Mulkins were elected it would be a disgrace to the country.

Mr. Bleecker said that any man who would repeat a private conversation such as that was a scoundrel and a spy.

Mr. Gagnon said the conversation was not private or confidential as there was a third party present.

Mr. Bleecker said that during the same conversation Mr. Gagnon said he did not like Oliver and did not think he would vote for him.

F. Oliver said that at any rate the meeting had Mr. Bleecker's unbiased opinion of the candidate whom he now supported so warmly. Mr. Bleecker had read extracts from the BULLETIN to prove that the speaker was always against the government, and objected to his election principally on that ground. He afterwards asserted that he changed around to suit circumstances. If the latter were the case and Mr. Bleecker's idea of what was necessary in a representative were correct, he thought by that gentleman's own showing his qualifications were much superior to those of Mr. Mulkins; as, while that gentleman could only support the present government, he could with equal facility support any one that might be in power now or hereafter. He had never written against the government as a government but against different points in its policy relating to the North West. He had his own opinion about the government but had not attempted to force that opinion upon any one either in public or private, through the newspaper or otherwise. He had not opposed the building of the C.P.R., although he had opposed the syndicate bargain, and would continue to do so. He had opposed the policy of the government on many points because he thought it wrong; and in some instances at least, as time went by and the government became better acquainted with the circumstances of the different cases, the mistakes made at first were partially or altogether rectified. Then the persons who had most strongly upheld the old plan pointed to the new as a pattern of wise legislation. He had not changed his opinions but those others had. As to his alleged change of principles on the liquor question, he always held that much liquor was bad for any man, that a little was better, and that none was best of all. He thought that if there were no liquor drunk in the world it would be better for everyone. But everyone did not think so, and he could not compel others to think as he did. While he would prefer to see all liquor banished, the majority would certainly consider themselves oppressed if this were done. In that case public opinion would not uphold the law, and it could only be enforced with the greatest difficulty if at all. Under the present law any man might have as much liquor as he needed, although not always as much as he wanted, no man could consider that he was oppressed, public opinion was in favor of the law, it had proved to be capable of enforcement, it had benefited the country greatly by keeping out liquor to a very great extent, and he certainly was against changing a law that had worked so satisfactorily as this had done, but he was in favor of its strict enforcement. He was very much obliged to Mr. Bleecker for having read so much from the BULLETIN to the meeting and for his remarks in regard to it. The reading was quite unnecessary, however, as the majority of those present read it for themselves and were perfectly competent to pass judgment upon it without any outside assistance. He thought if he could get Mr. Bleecker to deliver similar lectures in the eastern provinces the subscription list might be considerably increased. As to whether the public men of the country saw the paper or not he might say that two of the Ottawa departments subscribed and paid for it at any rate. He hoped that at future meetings of the contest Mr. Bleecker would not forget the BULLETIN.

W. L. Wood called the attention of the meeting to an expression which had been used by Mr. Bleecker towards him in a former part of the discussion. Mr. Bleecker apologized. Meeting adjourned.

NOTICES.

CHAMPION.—The first class working and driving French Canadian stallion, imported last fall by Mr. J. Norris, in accordance with numerous requests, will stand for mares from this date until the end of June, health and weather permitting, as follows: At St. Albert mission on Friday, Saturday and Monday and on Wednesday evening of each week. At Edmonton from Tuesday at ten o'clock a.m. until Wednesday at three o'clock p.m. At Cus's Cut Bank lake farm on Thursdays from ten o'clock a.m. until five p.m. Terms—\$10, payable in advance. Service at owner's risk. St. Albert, May 11th, 1883.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE ELECTORAL DISTRICT OF EDMONTON.—GENTLEMEN: At the request of a large number of resident settlers of this electoral district, I attended a meeting held at St. Albert and had the honor of being chosen to represent them at the approaching election as a candidate for the North-West council. I therefore take the liberty to inform the electors of this district that should I be elected I shall do all in my power and ability in the interests of this district, and can prove it by the interest which I have taken in this country, as can be shown and proved by settlers. My interest in this country is as great as that of the majority, and I shall try to carry before and through the council all suggestions and instructions which the electors of this district may give me. Respectfully yours, FRANCIS LAMOUREAUX.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE DISTRICT OF EDMONTON.—Gentlemen: I have been requested by a number of the electors to allow myself to be a candidate at the approaching election of a member of the North West council: I have great pleasure in acceding to their request. The main questions of interest here at present are: the establishment of schools on a firmer and more satisfactory basis; the improvement of roads and bridges; the incorporation of the county and city; the obtaining from the government of assistance to place the natural advantages and wealth of this district prominently before the public by means of exhibits in the older provinces; and the recognition by the government at Ottawa of the right of half-breeds of the North-West to scrip on the same basis as it was granted to the Red river half-breeds. Should my views on these questions meet with your approval, and should you elect me as your representative, I shall endeavor to forward your interests in the council and at Ottawa to your satisfaction. I have the honor to remain, your obedient servant, STUART D. MULKINS.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE ELECTORAL DISTRICT OF EDMONTON.

GENTLEMEN.—At the request of a large number of the residents of this electoral district, I have the honor to offer myself as a candidate at the approaching election of a member to the North West council.

Having resided in the district for the past six years, being personally acquainted with the majority of the residents, and having all my personal interests dependent on the welfare and progress of the place, I solicit your suffrages as one of yourselves, and will, if elected, work to the best of my ability for the interests of this community, without regard to race or creed, and of the people of the North West at large.

A sum of \$20,000 has been placed in the Canadian estimates for expenditure in the North West by the council. If elected it will be my endeavor to secure a fair proportion of this amount for the improvement of roads, the building of bridges and the construction of other public works beneficial to this district. I will also do all in my power to forward the establishment and support of schools throughout the district and to forward such schemes for municipal incorporation as may be proposed by those interested.

Although the questions which most deeply interest us—those relating to land and timber—are not within the jurisdiction of the council, if elected, and until representation in the Canadian parliament is allowed us, I will use the influence which the position of your representative will give to have the duties removed from timber cut by settlers for their own use, and from dry wood whether cut for sale or use; to have the homestead and pre-emption rights of the settlers in this locality recognized in full; to secure to the river settlers 320 acres of land each, either by extending their claims two miles back from the river or allowing them to take sufficient land elsewhere; to secure to the half breeds of the country at the earliest possible moment the land or scrip to which they are entitled; and in every lawful way to forward the interests of this district, believing that by so doing I will be forwarding my own.

Owing to unavoidable circumstances I am unable to make a thorough canvass of the district, but trust that I will have opportunities before the election takes place to explain my position on all questions upon which it bears. Respectfully yours,

FRANK OLIVER.

Edmonton, May 2nd, 1882.

